

Business Notices.

O. K. & Co. said Gen. Jackson when anything was correct, and to say every one now that has tried it. O. K. & Co. said Gen. Jackson when anything was correct, and to say every one now that has tried it. O. K. & Co. said Gen. Jackson when anything was correct, and to say every one now that has tried it.

RELIABLE AND BLOOD CLEANSING.

The most safe and reliable medicine in the world for taking out from the system all acrimony which feeds the intensity of skin diseases, is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Wood, Eddy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm, and all its liabilities, are hereby assigned to Mr. Eddy & Co., who will continue to transact the same under the same name.

THE SPECIFIC PILLS.—A Specific Remedy for Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all the diseases of the Urinary and Rectal Organs. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. 28.—Cures all the diseases of the Urinary and Rectal Organs. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILLS.—The most safe and reliable medicine in the world for taking out from the system all acrimony which feeds the intensity of skin diseases, is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety.

TRUSS—MARSH & CO'S RADICAL CURE.—Cures all the diseases of the Urinary and Rectal Organs. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety. It is the only medicine that can be used with perfect safety.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

THE TRIBUNE'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. We are not responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Government, are requested to meet at the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention.

Andrew Johnson's Great Speech.

We have issued, in a tract of twenty-four pages, the late Union speech of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United States on July 27, 1861.

In this speech Mr. Johnson shows himself a practical man, relying more upon facts than upon arguments. He goes by the record, and shows by chapter and verse, by article and line, that the allegation of the Secessionists, and their Northern friends of the Richmond and Cager school, of any "Northern sectionalism," of any design to infringe upon Southern Constitutional rights, is utterly and absurdly false. So far from this being true, he shows by documentary evidence that the grievance of the South is the existence of a Republican Government; that they do not mean to tolerate any Government not in subjection to that interest which finds its model in South Carolina, where a man must have a free simple in ten of his fellow-citizens before he is qualified to be a legislator. The times have brought no clearer and no more philosophical statement of the whole case than this speech of the Senator from Tennessee. Its closing appeal for protection to the loyal men of his own State, whom he so nobly represents, should find an answer in the heart of every man who loves his country.

This tract should be largely circulated among Democrats who have been deceived by Secession newspapers, and should read it with profit.

Price per copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 40 cents; per hundred, \$3; per thousand, \$30. When sent by mail, one cent each additional must be sent to prepay postage. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 4 1/2 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price—2 cents.

The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The European mails by the Cunard steamship Asia, will close at 10 o'clock this morning.

A dispatch from Washington states that Mr. H. P. Bennett, Republican, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory by a majority of not less than 300.

A court-martial is sitting at Washington for the trial of several officers of the 37th Regiment, accused of receiving pay for soldiers who had no existence except on the pay-roll. The punishment of such men, if guilty, will prove a wholesome example.

A deputation from Philadelphia, headed by Messrs. Morton McMichael and Henry C. Carey, waited upon the President yesterday, to represent to him the exposed condition of that city, and to ask that it be put in a proper condition of defense, and that arms be put in the hands of its Home Guard. The request, we understand, was granted. Our own city needs similar attention, and it is to be hoped, will receive it in due season.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Everything is quiet at Washington. Impelled by a desire to stop the incessant and annoying firing between pickets, two captains of the National troops went yesterday with a flag of truce to the enemy's lines, and had a conference with some of the Rebel officers. The latter acknowledged that it was desirable to put an end to this desultory warfare, and promised to do their best to have it cease. The interview ended, and the firing upon our pickets went on directly after, if possible more briskly than ever. In all the departments of the Navy-Yard the greatest activity is to be seen. Shot, shell, and ammunition of all kinds are forwarded as rapidly as possible to various points throughout our army. The manufacture of rifled cannon, also, goes busily on.

Considerable anxiety is felt for news from Western Virginia, as a battle between Gens. Rosecranz and Lee has been expected for some time. On Saturday night Rosecranz with his entire command, numbering, as it is supposed, about 17,000, went from Sutton to Camp Smith, which is situated on Gauley River, near Somersville. On Sunday he was to move on the enemy, Lee's force being about 20,000. A battle was expected on Monday, beyond a doubt, but up to this time no news of an engagement has been received.

The report of a battle between Montgomery and Rains, near Springfield, Mo., appears to be unfounded. Ben. McCulloch is en route for Fort Walker, in Arkansas, intending probably to act in conjunction with the Missouri Rebels. General Price has gone to reinforce Rains, and their joint numbers were supposed to reach 7,000. Price was, at the latest accounts, within fifteen miles of Fort Kansas, and it was even expected that a battle would take place on Tuesday of last week.

We hear again from the pirate Sumter. Advances from Trinidad state that she went bodily into that harbor on the 30th of July. She was then last from Puerto Cabello, and had captured eleven American vessels. She landed eight prisoners in a destitute condition, and remained in the port till the 5th ult.; she was allowed to take in coal and supplies of various sorts. It is stated that the British flag was hoisted on the Government staff in honor of the pirate's arrival, and that the officers of the British ship Cadmus cultivated very friendly relations with the officers of the craft.

A Confederate agent named Milner was arrested in this city yesterday by Marshal Murray while about to consummate the purchase of a machine for rifling cannon, which he designed to transport to Jeff. Davidson. The sum of \$20,000, which was to have been devoted to this enterprise, was also seized, and will, no doubt, be devoted to a more patriotic purpose.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

A large body of Delegates, in favor of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war, representing all parts of the State, assembled at Syracuse yesterday. Every shade of politics participated in the proceedings. Prominent Democrats, from both the old wings of the party, played a conspicuous part in its doings, and leading Bell-Everett men were present to help on the cause of the Union and the Constitution. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, was temporary President, a Democrat of thirty years standing, and as "Hard" as the nether mill-stone. Mr. Alvord was a Delegate to the Charleston Convention, and supported Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency. His speech on taking the chair was high-toned and emphatic. Like Mr. Dickinson, he sustains President Lincoln in his efforts to crush the rebellion by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and favors "uncompromising hostility," not "only toward those with bayonets and bowie-knives in their hands at the South, but also toward those who are more the less 'Secessionists by their aid and comfort at the North.' At this palpable bit of his White-Feathered brethren of the Deaf Richmond school the Convention sprang to its feet and cheered vehemently. Mr. A. was for such action at the approaching election as would teach the people of the South "that if they 'have relied upon the sympathy of the people of the North in their rebellion, they have learned 'upon a broken reed.' Such utterances, at such a crisis, from such a man as Mr. Alvord, very clearly indicate the drift of the tide. An excellent letter was read from Leslie C. Combs of Kentucky, in which he says, most truthfully, that 'these peace meetings with us, and I presume everywhere, are mere soft words for 'treason, and we shall so treat them.' The general tenor of the proceedings had thus far been enthusiastic and harmonious. An apple of discord was here thrown into the body in the shape of a semi-Secession delegation from Albany, which, after a warm speech from James Brooks, on the wrong side, as usual, and a good deal of miscellaneous debate, was summarily tossed out of the Convention. A Committee of 48 on the subject of the nomination of candidates for State offices was then ordered to be appointed. Mr. Alvord was chosen permanent President of the Convention, and thereupon it adjourned till to-day.

A FALLACY EXPOSED.

No more untruthful, absurd, or thoughtless charge was ever made than the one so common among Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion, that the Republican party is responsible for that great crime. Such a statement ignores the history of forty years, supposes a stream without a fountain, a consequence without a precedent, an effect without a cause. It was not possible either in the nature of the fact, or in the nature of things, that a mere political triumph at the ballot-box, which might be barren of any result which must, at any rate, in four years be strangled over again, could produce such tremendous consequences. The roots of this rebellion were much further down in human passions and historical events than any merely party organization could ever reach. The Republicans can no more be made answerable for this than they can for the Government that the victim of an assassin is guilty of his own murder, unless, indeed, the fact of his having been murdered by a man at all accepted as sufficient provocation for the crime.

Perhaps we should no more look for entire candor, sound judgment, and uniform intelligence in priests than in laymen, and may, therefore, hardly complain that even in an Archbishop—for Archbishops are mortal—the sense of justice sometimes slumbers, or that there is an igno-

rance of historical facts. We may be permitted, however, to be gratified that when Archbishops speak of lay matters, the members of their own flock exercise the Protestant right of private judgment, and do not feel themselves bound to believe in injustice because the head of the Church may choose to be unjust. In *The N. Y. Tablet* of this week is a very frank and fair criticism upon the recent correspondence between the Bishop of Charleston and the Archbishop of New-York, in which, while according to the latter the praise of being a statesman as well as a prelate, that Catholic journal does not hesitate to take exception to some of his positions. Especially does it decline to accept the Archbishop's statement that the success of the Republicans was primarily the cause of this great rebellion. It says:

"The minority, the real Disunion party in the South who supported Mr. Breckinridge, are the culprits in the case. A minority in the Democratic party, they wanted to rule it, and, failing to do so, they split it at Charleston. A minority in the Union, they wanted to rule it, and, failing to do so, they set to work to disrupt it. On them and their leaders the responsibility of the present bloody strife exclusively rests. The Archbishop himself states that they had no more cause to break up the Union than they had fifteen years ago, and yet he seems to attach some blame to those who opposed the extension of Slavery. Now, with all respect, we believe nearly the entire North, considering Slavery to be wrong of itself, and though willing to leave Slavery in the Slave States until the inhabitants thereof, are unalterably opposed, and have ever been opposed, to its extension into territory now free. We must vote according to our conscience, and must speak according to our belief. If such constitutional action on the part of the citizens of the loyal States is any cause for complaint, the South has reason to blame the first and most illustrious of her sons."

The *Tablet* proceeds then to show that the founders of the Republic were decided Anti-Slavery men, and adds:

"If then the agitation of the Slavery question were a palliation of Disunion, there was more cause for Secession during the lives of the Signers, by the acts of the Fathers of the Republic, and under the administration of George Washington, than under that of Abraham Lincoln."

The case is certainly made good as against the Bishop. The only law in the argument is that *The Tablet* fails to see, or at least to say, that this Southern minority has a living principle—a determination, never lost sight of for forty years, to make Slavery the paramount power and interest of the Government, by virtue of which these connected with it should always be the dominant party, and which impelled them long ago to discard the faith wherein the Fathers of the Republic lived and died.

MR. TREMAIN'S LETTER.

The proofs of the infatuation of the Deaf Richmond Democracy, in refusing to unite in a ticket this Fall that shall represent the grand movement of the people in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, multiply at every turn. Among the freshest and the most stunning is the letter of Mr. Tremain, which we publish this morning, declining the White-Feather nomination for Attorney-General. Mr. Tremain has been all his life a Democrat, as he expresses it, "from study, reflection, observation, and conviction." A strict disciplinarian of the Regency school, he never dreamed till now of bolting a party nomination, nor questioning the wisdom of aught that emanated from a Convention bearing the stamp of "regular." A disciple of William L. Marey, he has been for years a confidential adviser of Seymour, Richmond, Church, and the politicians of that type. Cautious, wary, and shrewd, he has been one of the trusted counselors of the party; energetic, affable, and eloquent, he has stood among its most distinguished advocates before popular assemblies. Mr. Tremain is an able lawyer. In 1857 he was the Democratic nominee for Attorney-General, and was successful. For two years he discharged the duties of the office acceptably and with credit. In 1859, he was the candidate of his party for reelection, but was defeated. In the present emergency the white-livered rump of the Regency have tried to make his popularity available in bearing up its sinking fortunes. But in vain! Though still a "Democrat" of the strictest sect, he does not forget that he is an American citizen, and owes duties to his country which tower far above the obligations due to his party. He has therefore nobly resolved to sink the partisan in the patriot, and to quote his eloquent letter, rally under the banner of "Our Country, our whole Country, and nothing but our Country; Our Union first, 'last and forever!'" And most manfully does Mr. Tremain bear evidence as to the authors of this intestine war. Unlike the double-dealing resolutions of the concave that nominated him, he does not charge it upon the "agitation" of the Republicans, nor upon the "incendiarism" of the Abolitionists, but declares that "the South closed the door to all negotiation and 'compromise by an appeal to arms.' He is equally emphatic as to the policy of sinking all minor and side issues in the present crisis, and uniting upon a single ticket, insisting, with great force, that 'Everything calculated to divide the loyal citizens of the country should be avoided, and nothing done to encourage the unfounded belief among the Rebels, that divisions exist as to the course that should be pursued against them.' But, read the letter! With Hards, like Dickinson, and Softs, like Tremain, pouring into their front, flank, and rear, the semi-Secessionists of the Richmond cabal will be easily cut to pieces in the grand charge which the People will make upon them in November.

PENSIONS TO VOLUNTEERS.

It will no doubt interest our brave volunteers to know that, in case they are disabled or killed while in service, their families will not want for bread. The nation, through the Government, stretches out its protecting arm over the widow and the fatherless of its soldiers, tenderly adopting them as its own; and every man wounded or disabled in the service of his country may rest assured that, in his hour of helplessness, his support is assured. Already, the families of many of those who fell at Bull Run are in receipt of pensions from the Government. By section 1 of the law passed July 4, 1860, soldiers of the volunteer or militia service, and the widows of soldiers dying in battle or from injury or disease incurred while in service, are entitled to the full benefit of the invalid pension laws. Volunteers for more than six months are especially provided for by an act passed at the last session of Congress. The wounded soldier receives an annual allowance proportionate to his disability. If totally incapacitated from labor, he receives the pay of a soldier in active service, if partially disabled, a proportionate pension, graduated according to the certificate of the examining Surgeon. Widows of officers and soldiers get one-half the pay which their husbands received. If no widow survives, then the pension is paid to the children, if any, until they arrive at the age of sixteen years. No bounty land has been voted to soldiers for service subsequent to the 4th of March 3, 1865, but when peace is restored, due provision in this respect will probably be made for the loyal soldiers now in service, or their immediate surviving relatives, should the principals not live to claim it. Those who have claims, or desire further information upon this subject may obtain it by writing to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington.

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EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCES.

A lesson on extravagance in public expenditures from *The London Times* is not such a novelty as to excite attention, but the assurance which could select the conduct of England as the text for such a lecture is nothing less than sublime. Since *The Times* has gravely made the expenditures and financial resources and ability of England and of the United States a subject of comparison, we may recur to some not very remote passages in the history of the former Power, which may serve both for our warning and encouragement.

The Times, in its amazement at the amount of money and the number of men voted by Congress, can find no parallel for our extravagance and "gasconading" nearer than Xerxes and Solomon, both of whom it declares to be eclipsed by "the hosts of men and the mountains of money placed at the command of President Lincoln." It finds, in the sudden increase of our expenditure from \$50,000,000 per annum to \$375,000,000, only occasion for alarm at our rashness, and incredulity as to our ability in assuming such a burden. It might have moderated its surprise, and its self-complacency at the same time, by recalling the fact that the expenditure of England previous to the war with France in 1793 was \$71,140,000. In 1797 the addition to the debt was about 350,000,000, and the amount raised by loans and taxes went on steadily increasing till 1815. In that one year the amount raised by taxation was nearly \$450,000,000. During the five years from 1811 to 1815 the average declared exports from Great Britain and Ireland of British produce and manufactures were \$210,675,000 per annum, while the average of loans and taxes for the same time was \$549,885,000, or nearly three times the amount of annual exports. The average annual amount of taxes and loans from 1811 to 1815 was \$30 50 for each man, woman, and child in the kingdom.

The distress produced by the imposition of such frightful burdens will be readily imagined. Her population, at the conclusion of this period, was only 18,000,000, less by 2,000,000 than that of the Free States at the present time. What made these burdens the more grievous to be borne was the manner in which they were laid. Of the whole amount raised, ninety-two per cent was levied upon the industry and consumption of the country, while only eight per cent was levied upon lands and property. Articles of universal and necessary consumption and raw products imported for manufacture were made to bear 92-100 of this enormous expenditure. The result may be judged from the fact that the poor-rates were nearly doubled, amounting to almost \$40,000,000 per annum, a fact more eloquent than any description of the misery and destitution which prevailed. How unequal this taxation was will be further manifest from the amount yielded by the taxes on some of the commonest articles of consumption. A tax of 1d. a pound on candles yielded in a single year \$2,488,000; the tax of 2 1/2d. on each pound of soap yielded, in 1815, \$3,380,000; the duty on paper in the same year produced \$2,070,000.

Such burdens and restraints upon the industry of the nation could but make themselves manifest in the most serious disturbances in its financial affairs, and the chapter which records them is probably the most wonderful illustration ever given of the powerful forces which machinery and invention have introduced into modern civilization; of the blindness, and perversity, and stupid blundering of governors; and of the endurance and pitiable suffering of a people. The successive gradations in misery and disaster which make the history of the people of England for more than half a century we want the space to recount, but we may allude to two or three of the grand culminations which occurred at irregular intervals down to a very recent date.

In order to make any show of meeting the burdens successively imposed, there was an enormous expansion of the paper circulation of the realm. In 1797 the circulation of the Bank of England was about \$72,000,000. In 1815 it had reached the sum of \$290,000,000. At the same time there were nine hundred and forty county banks, the circulation of whose notes, under the denomination of £5, alone, was estimated by Alexander Baring and Mr. Lloyd, the highest authorities of the times, at from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

The shuffling expedients, the wretched deceptions of those having the management of the finances, culminated every now and then in "crises" more violent and devastating than any ever witnessed in any other country. In February, 1797, a "run" was commenced on the Bank which was only stopped by an order in Council, issued by Pitt, the Prime Minister, forbidding the bank to pay specie. This was done at the solicitation of the panic-stricken directors. How utter the ruin was from which England was saved under a system she still cherishes, is evident from the testimony of directors of the bank before a committee of the Commons, showing that the specie in its vaults was reduced on the Saturday preceding the Monday on which the order was issued, to £1,000,000. The successive juggles and fictions by which the bubble of public credit was kept inflated: the continued "Restrictions," the "Sinking Funds," the abolition of Poor Rates; the "Dead Weight," the "Savings Bank," and "Joint Stock Bank" schemes, accompanied by ever increasing destitution of the laboring classes, and the failure and ruin of traders and manufacturers, relieved by occasional seasons of an unexampled fictitious prosperity, always associated with a speculative madness amounting almost to sheer insanity—all these we must pass over.

During the war and for some time after, the resumption of specie payments had been deferred by successive legislative enactments, but in 1819 the public confidence in the small notes had become shaken by the numerous counterfeits, and the public mind horrified by the executions, reaching 46 in a single year, of those accused of uttering them. A bill was then passed known in England as "Peel's Currency Bill," by which all bank-notes for less than five pounds were prohibited, the act to take effect in May, 1823. The distress occasioned by the sudden fall in prices and the contraction of bank accommodation was so extreme, that before the King ar-

rived at which it was to go into effect a further respite of eleven years was granted to the small notes.

This respite was followed by two years of speculation and inflation wilder than any known before, and in the latter part of 1825 the worst revulsion ever known was the consequence. The run on the paper currency recommenced, and one of the Directors of the Bank testified before a Committee of Parliament that their specie had run "miserably low;" in fact, that it was less than £1,300,000. This small amount was only saved by a recurrence to the issue of £1 notes, and that the Bank was enabled to avail itself of this last resort was purely a matter of accident. A box of these notes had been overlooked when their issue was stopped a few years previous, and this box now averted the complete drain of specie from the Bank, and saved the credit of the country. The whole system, debt, dividends, dead weight, half pay, pensions, secret service money, exchequer bills, and all together were within a few hours of irretrievable ruin.

The population of the loyal States is greater than that of the British Empire when it was bearing the burdens to which we have alluded, and the average exportation of their produce and manufactures for the last five years has been within \$30,000,000 of that of the British Empire at that period. Our proposed expenditure for the present year, at which *The Times* is so dismayed, is more than \$150,000,000 less than the average yearly expenditure of Great Britain during the five consecutive years of the struggle with France. She entered that contest with a debt already pressing upon her of \$1,285,000,000, and an annual interest of about \$47,000,000. She emerged from it with a debt of more than \$4,000,000,000, and a floating debt of \$350,000,000, and a poor rate swollen to nearly \$40,000,000. But all this British credit has survived, it matters not by what hair-breadth escapes, or on how fictitious basis it still stands.

We are a free people, numbering 20,000,000, opposed to 3,000,000, nearly half of whom are even more impoverished than the pauperized people of England. We are comparatively free from debt, and have never been depleted by excessive taxation. We have a banking capital of upward of \$315,000,000; while the Rebels, previous to the war, had only about \$93,000,000. Our banks hold a specie reserve of more than \$50,000,000—all of which is pledged to the support of the Government—ten times the amount to which the Bank of England has been more than once reduced, and even this small amount saved only by legislative enactments, tantamount to making its paper a legal tender. Still more, we have a Reserve Fund, of which account is seldom made. We have now an untouched domain of at least 1,000,000,000 acres, which, at the price of \$1 25 per acre, after deducting cost of acquiring title, surveying, selling, and managing, is worth more than \$1,000,000,000. This alone is a sufficient basis for national loans, even at our present rate of expenditure, for three years to come.

There is one wholesome suggestion in *The Times*, as to the inadequacy of the taxation proposed by the late Congress. There can be no doubt of the policy or the obligation of taxing ourselves so as to bear a large portion of the burden of public expenditure. Doubtless this will be attended to in the coming long session of Congress. Its work at its late session was in strict accord with the wishes of the people, "short, sharp, and decisive." There was no time to mature a gigantic scheme of finance. A great responsibility has been thus thrown upon the people, but one which the late action of the banks, and the patriotic response the country is now making to the call for a National Loan, show to have been no more mighty than they are willing and able to assume. Our people bear and will bear all necessary burdens cheerfully, for we have no lauded aristocracy to hang as a dead weight upon the labor and industry of the country; to compel the poor workman to pay 10s. 11d. taxes on every £1 of his earnings, while the Marquis of Hertford or the Dukes of Cleveland, Northumberland, and Buccleugh pay only three per cent upon incomes more than princely.

RETORT IN RECRUITING.

It is gratifying to learn that under the recent order of the War Department, placing the recruiting service in this State under the immediate control of the Governor, the work of organizing our forces is going on with greatly increased vigor. The effect has been to stimulate the various officers engaged in procuring companies and regiments to unusual exertions to fill up their commands, lest by lagging behind they should eventually find that their services had, through necessity, been dispensed with. It will also operate to check the disgraceful rivalries which, from lack of proper control, has led would-be colonels to bribe subordinate officers to transfer themselves with their men from one regiment to another. The disastrous effect of such scandalous proceedings was most unhappily illustrated on Monday night at Willett's Point, where a Captain Cresto, in endeavoring to violently separate himself with his men, from Col. Le Gendre's command, came into collision with the guard, was fired upon and two of his men killed, several others being severely if not fatally wounded. This disgraceful bargain and sale of commands has led to a great deal of bad blood, and has operated not a little to disgust the men with the volunteer service altogether. If the tragic affair at Willett's Point should result, under the new order of things, in putting a stop to this practice, it will be a real service to the State.

Under the system which has sprung up from the issuing of provisional commissions by the War Department to raise regiments in this State, since the battle of Bull Run, the military power of New-York has been frittered away. Large numbers of men have been divided among so many organizations as to be of very little service. It will be the duty of the Governor, and we doubt not he has already earnestly set about it, to consolidate these fragmentary bodies under commanders who are competent to lead them. To such men as come up to the requirements of the service, he will doubtless extend every assistance in his power to enable them to complete their regiments, while it will be his duty, as we believe it is his purpose, to dismiss such as have entered upon this enterprise from other than patriotic and honorable motives. By such a course, we shall be able to do our duty to the country, and place the great Empire State, in this contest, where she rightfully belongs, without being compelled to resort to the disgraceful expediency of drafting.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

A CONSULTATION ON PICKET FIRING.

Meeting of Union and Rebel Officers.

REVIEW OF A PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE.

Security to Philadelphia Called for.

THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH RESTORED.

The New-York Thirty-Seventh Court-Martial.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

THE FIRING BETWEEN PICKETS.

An effort was made to-day to check the firing between the pickets near Bailey's Cross-Roads. Within a week two of our men were killed, Frank Coke and Daniel Sullivan of the 2d Michigan, and several Rebels. This afternoon Capt. Morse and Humphrey of the Michigan 2d, attached a white handkerchief to a stick, as a flag of truce, and left our lines, walking to the Confederates. When seen approaching, a crowd of Rebels, armed, gathered to receive them warmly. Seeing the flag of truce, two only advanced to meet them. One brought a rifle within a few rods. His companion called his attention to it, when it was laid down. The four then met unarmed. The Rebel officers introduced themselves as Capt. John C. Porter and Thomas B. Massey of the Virginia 7th, and asked if the visit was one of business or courtesy? They were informed that it was a visit of courtesy. They said such a visit would be received in like spirit, and shook hands cordially. Capt. Morse said the shooting of pickets had been a matter of much regret, and urged that it should stop. The Rebel officers assented, and the four agreed to do all in their power to this end. The conversation lasted nearly an hour, when they separated, shaking hands. The Rebel Capt. Porter was at the fights of the 19th and 21st July, but said he was glad no blood yet stained his hands. He has two cousins in the Northern army. But, in spite of the agreement, picket-firing continued all the afternoon, the same as before. Nobody was hurt.

REVIEW OF A PENNSYLVANIA BRIGADE.

The most impressive exhibition of military power made in any of the camps about Washington was this day furnished by the Pennsylvanians in Gen. McClellan's Brigade, reviewed by the President, Secretary Cameron, Gov. Curtin, and Commander McClellan. The morale of the men, perfection of their drill, and enthusiastic reception of the Governor, and of their time-honored political leader, known throughout the army by his crushed white hat, extemporized an excitement that will not soon die out. Flags were presented to each of the regiments by Gov. Curtin, with speeches full of fire and rhetorical beauty. After a superb collation, spread for the President at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, the immense assemblage dispersed with the conviction that the Republic would be safe if ever it trusted by necessity to the sole care of the gallant men of Pennsylvania. President Lincoln's progress from the review to Camp Baker was an unceasing ovation. The soldiers, teamsters, and guards crowded around the carriage, and struggled for the privilege of shaking his hand. When impeded in his way by clustering men of the 6th Maine, he arose in his carriage, and in his felicitous manner, with a dozen words, drew rounds of applause for Gov. Curtin and the Secretary at War, who sat by his side. Parties and politicians could profitably listen to the expression of the army opinion of our Chief Magistrate. "There goes an honest man."

SECURITY TO PHILADELPHIA.

A deputation of Philadelphia bankers, merchants, and brokers, headed by the editor of *The North American* and Henry C. Carey, this morning called upon the Secretary of War and President, and asked for military security to Philadelphia by fortifying the Delaware at proper points, and arming a Home Guard of the Quaker City. Philadelphia will get all she wants. At this interview the President deeply impressed his hearers by appeals to them, and through them to all the active-men in the nation to aim their guns at the common enemy, and suspend even criticism of the actions of the war machinery of the Government, and of those Departments that he knew to be conscientiously and effectively working for public good.

THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH RESTORED.

Gen. McClellan to-day restored to the New-York 79th their forfeited colors. The Scotchmen received them with enthusiasm, and with oaths of fidelity. They gave three times three and a tiger to Secretary Cameron. There were few dry eyes in the regiment. After the war, the Secretary pledged for the whole length of his life, his roof and purse to every man in the regiment who had been commanded by his brother, and had witnessed his death.

A GRAND REVIEW.

A review of all the troops this side of the Potomac will soon be held by Gen. McClellan in Washington. Display, of course, is not his object. He wisely wishes to show the men their immense number, and enable them to fully realize their power.

THE REBELS AT MUNSON'S HILL.

The Rebel band on Munson's Hill on Sunday night played Dixie, and the Star-Spangled Banner.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

Capt. Baker, son of Col. Baker and a Captain in the California regiment, with a scouting party, captured, last night, a Major, Lieutenant and five privates of a Virginia regiment. The officers deny they are officers, in spite of their uniforms.

A MEMBER OF THE 79TH KILLED.

One of the 79th was killed last night. His comrades avenged him by killing several Rebels.

CAPTURE OF A ROCHESTER REBEL.

Among the prisoners taken to-day was Augustus Porter Rose, who called himself a private in the 18th Virginia Regiment. He was born in Rochester, where he practiced distillery some years. He emigrated to Texas, and took to raising stock. He finally went to Virginia, where he became a Rebel. His brother, Geo. W. Rose, graduated at West Point in 1852, became a Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and resigned in 1860. He has not yet offered his sword to his country. The grandfather of those